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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903.

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CIRCULATION DURING MARCH.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of March, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1 (Sunday).....	121,050	17.....	117,210
2.....	117,400	18.....	118,240
3.....	117,070	19.....	116,960
4.....	118,120	20.....	116,840
5.....	116,520	21.....	118,600
6.....	116,490	22 (Sunday).....	120,740
7.....	118,200	23.....	117,130
8 (Sunday).....	122,220	24.....	118,150
9.....	117,540	25.....	119,570
10.....	117,110	26.....	117,480
11.....	117,340	27.....	115,860
12.....	116,790	28.....	117,500
13.....	117,030	29 (Sunday).....	123,510
14.....	118,640	30.....	116,590
15 (Sunday).....	122,210	31.....	118,770
16.....	117,270		

Total for the month.....3,665,140

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....90,820

Net number distributed.....3,574,320

Average daily distribution.....115,301

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unused during the month of March was 632,000.

W. B. Carr, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1903.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

DOCTOR HARRIS DID NOT KNOW.

Doctor Harris, the famous educator and statistician, sat himself down to the task of showing the relative expenditures for education and for police service in the principal cities. According to his figures St. Louis spends a dollar for police to every 95 cents for schools.

This is, construed by partisan organs, which are just now for campaign purposes assailing all government in St. Louis, including a well-equipped and efficient police service, to be a very black record.

Comparisons are made with New York, which, the figures say, spends \$1.93 for schools to every dollar for police; with Chicago, which spends \$2.23 for schools to a dollar for police; with several other cities spending two or three to one, respectively, and finally with Philadelphia, which spends \$1.09 for schools and one dollar for police. Thus, according to the figures, St. Louis comes last.

Granting that these figures were true—whereas in fact those which relate to St. Louis are incomplete and are not based on a knowledge of the peculiar conditions of St. Louis's revenue—it does not follow that this city is wrong in maintaining a highly efficient Police Department at a cost approximating that in other cities; but manifestly the plea is rather one for increased expenditures for educational purposes.

The truth is that this city is now expending far more for educational purposes than for police service. In 1903-4 the ratio will exceed two to one.

The following figures, which may be verified by reference to the city's accounts, will show the exact ratio of school to police expenditures. From July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, the Board of Education's receipts were:

From the City Collector.....\$1,222,842.98

From the License Collector.....132,402.50

From the State School Fund.....175,651.83

Total income from taxation.....\$1,530,897.31

Receipts from all other sources.....440,529.57

Total.....\$1,971,426.88

The expenditures were:

For maintenance schools.....\$1,681,207.73

For permanent improvements.....461,266.21

Total.....\$2,142,473.94

Presumably Doctor Harris's figures took no account of the item of \$481,606.31 for permanent improvements. In nearly all the cities to which St. Louis has been compared a separate source and fund exist for permanent improvements. These cities are enabled to spend the whole of their educational revenue for maintenance. St. Louis makes its permanent improvements out of the general revenue for educational purposes, and is, therefore, entitled to have this very considerable item counted in the estimate.

School expenditures for 1902-3 will exceed these figures, approximately, \$150,000, and next year will exceed them by approximately \$750,000, owing to the 2-mill increase in tax rates. This will bring the total expenditures for educational purposes to \$3,000,000.

For the year ending April 9, 1900, the actual total cost of the Police Department to the city was \$1,297,229.77. For the following year it was \$1,574,385.28.

For the following year, ending April 9, 1902, it was \$1,574,140.68. For the present year, to end April 9, 1903, the cost will be \$1,553,525.04. For the next year, the cost will be about \$450,000 greater than this year, as a result of the recent law reducing the number of probationers and increasing the number of regular patrolmen.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP.

Sundry leaders, East and West, are renewing for faction's sake the proclamations of ostracism against this or that Democrat in relation to the Presidency.

The Republic has already shown the absurdity of a programme which would unite New York with some of the Southern States, adding for convention purposes the vote from New England and other Republican regions, to ignore the West.

That other absurdity presented by Democrats who

were eager in 1896 to nominate Teller, an unreconstructed protectionist Republican, and who are now marking out a line of invariable devotion to the letter of platforms—this has also been exposed by The Republic.

Democratic papers in all the States must teach the factionist self-seekers that the voters of the party wish for success, not for confusion and defeat.

The recent sensible words of the Jefferson City Tribune are an example. "The Democratic party," said the Tribune, "cannot afford to adopt any exclusive policy. It will need all the friends it can get."

That is the truth of it. A national victory is not so easy that the party can win after telling half its voters to stay at home.

Instead of defeating Democratic hopes by alienating any variety of loyal Democrats the leading politicians ought to be united in searching out the strongest candidate with whom to carry on a successful campaign against the monopolies. If leaders cannot meet the demands of the party the party must find new leaders.

REFORM IN THE HOUSE.

Fortunately the respectable citizens of St. Louis have an opportunity to elect a House of Delegates that will be more than half good. If the voters of the various wards, who desire good government, will unite and work for results they will succeed in putting in the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly eighteen men who will represent a great improvement. That is an excellent opportunity—the opportunity of having representation in eighteen of the twenty-eight wards.

But this satisfactory result cannot be attained through allegiance to party ties. The voters will have to sever partisan association and follow the single guidance of merit. They will have to vote in every ward for that nominee, irrespective of his political affiliations, whose qualifications fit him to represent the beneficial vitality of the respective ward.

The Republic urges upon the good people of this city the necessity of remembering that they owe no party duty to inferior House candidates. Through no other course will reform be accomplished. This matter is of great importance to the whole city and to every ward in the city, particularly to those citizens who are capable of realizing the moral principle involved and who hope for reform in all branches of the city government.

For the information and guidance of the respectable men of St. Louis of every ward, The Republic presents a ticket composed of the satisfactory nominees on the Democratic, Republican and Independent tickets. The Republic is convinced that, if the citizens will dismiss partisan ideas and consider only personal fitness and vote for these candidates, selection of the three tickets, St. Louis will have the best of Delegates that it has had in many years.

The First and Second wards will do well to elect W. D. Griffin and August C. Lucking, the Democratic nominees. There is no Republican candidate in the Third Ward, but no advice can be offered to the voters, who must accept the inevitable.

In the Fourth Ward Thomas E. Kinney, the Democratic nominee, is opposed by Clarence T. Case, Republican. Mr. Case is better qualified than Mr. Kinney and should receive strong support. There is no choice between the two candidates in the Fifth Ward.

Henry C. Neun, the Republican nominee, should get the votes of the good element in the Sixth Ward. There is no choice between the opposing nominees in the Seventh and Eighth wards. In the Ninth Ward T. N. Stoops, the Democratic nominee, and John P. Nolde, the Republican nominee, are both worthy of support. The Democratic nominee, William H. Hughes, should be elected in the Tenth Ward.

The people of the Eleventh Ward should by all means defeat Edward Kohn, the Republican nominee, who belongs to the combine in the existing House. They should unite for the election of either Edward J. O'Neill, the Democratic nominee, or John H. Uthoff, the Independent nominee. The only objection made to Mr. O'Neill is that he is an employee of a railroad.

William Buol and A. J. Hammerstein in the Twelfth Ward and Fred Weidner and August Nasse in the Thirteenth Ward, respectively Democratic and Republican nominees, meet the general demands. The Republic supports the Democrats as more certain to act in harmony with the administration. No suggestion can be made as to choice in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards.

In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards the Independent nominees, Henry W. Beermann and William A. Block, should receive earnest support. In the Nineteenth Ward J. J. Sheehan and Henry L. Weeke, Jr., should be defeated, especially Weeke, who was Sergeant-at-Arms for the boodle House. There is no choice in the Nineteenth Ward.

John J. O'Brien, the Democratic candidate, should be elected in the Twentieth Ward. In the Twenty-first Ward Dan F. Meehan, Democrat, should win, though Becker is a good man.

The Democratic candidate in the Twenty-second Ward, John R. Fontana, should be defeated by a large vote. His record in this House unites him for election. The respectable people of this ward should work hard to elect Joseph Messersang, Jr., the Republican nominee. There is no choice in the Twenty-third Ward.

The Republic has mentioned the rather exceptional situation in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Peter H. Felker, the Independent nominee, is beyond dispute the best qualified man of the three candidates. The good citizens who put him forward are in earnest and are at work. The real, practical question, however, is how Teschemacher, the Democratic nominee, who is wholly under ward boss influences, can best be beaten. Dierking, the Republican, is preferable to Teschemacher. If the opposition to Teschemacher could be united on Felker that would be the true course. But it would be better to elect Dierking than to let Teschemacher go in by means of a divided opposition. It is to be hoped that the movement for Felker will be taken up by the leaders of Republican opinion in the ward. He is the man who best measures up to the requirements. If he cannot unite the opposition, however, the practical politics of the ward is to join forces on Dierking.

Voters in the Twenty-seventh Ward are urged to work against Charles L. Genghy, Democrat, whose record in this House was entirely unsatisfactory. So as to be sure of defeating Genghy the citizens should not support A. C. Clarke, Independent, but should unite on and work for Walter M. Birge, Republican. The Republic stands for A. T. Terry, Jr., in the Twenty-eighth Ward; however, nothing can be said against E. C. Lackland, Jr., Republican. Terry is a young man of force and courage. This is the time to place such men in office.

If respectable citizens of the various wards, where some nominees are more fit, will work in harmony along the lines set down by The Republic, the next House of Delegates will be a great improvement. If the suggestion be followed there will be fair representation in eighteen of the twenty-eight wards.

TROUBLE FOR SENSATIONALISM'S SAKE.

Sincere regret is felt by the average American that the recent interview in which Admiral Dewey instituted a comparison between the German and American navies has aroused a spirit of resentment on the

part of Germany which disturbs the good feeling that should exist between the two peoples.

There does not seem to be a sound basis for this German anger. Surely, if Admiral Von Diederich had seen fit to express his belief that the German Navy was more formidable than ours, the utterance would have been regarded as a simple voicing of personal opinion and not permitted to develop into an international "incident." Admiral Dewey's interview may well be accepted by Germany in the same spirit. It is to be deplored that any other view of the matter has been entertained.

The entry of certain German newspapers has had much to do with the unhappy importance attached to Admiral Dewey's words. On both sides of the water there are publications quick to develop such an utterance into a "sensation," and always prone to see war clouds in the skies. They find it easy to influence the thoughtless and to foment national animosities, and they thrive by the steady "sensationalizing" of the news. Intemperate editorial expressions excite the public mind on occasions like the present and a situation is created for which there is no reason in fact.

Thoughtful Germans and Americans alike will deprecate the uproar that is being made over the Dewey interview. They do not see why the two peoples should be antagonistic nor why it should be argued that their national destinies place them in a hostile attitude toward each other. It is as natural that an American should be especially proud of the American army or navy as that a German should cherish a similar pride in his own country's military establishment. The Dewey interview has been given greater importance than legitimately attaches to it. Let us cool down and be sane and temperate in these matters. There is trouble enough in the world without stirring up hard feelings for the mere purpose of developing sensational news stories.

Mark Twain and Sir Thomas Lipton enthusiastically advocated a Mississippi river steamboat race as a World's Fair feature and President Francis will invite them to take command of the two racing crafts. Mark hasn't followed his old trade of piloting for forty years or more, and Sir Tom knows no more of the Mississippi than a Hotentot knows of the Arctic route. Talk about your "shoot the chutes" and "loop the loops" for breathlessly hazardous experiences! This proposed World's Fair steamboat race makes hair stand on end at the mere thought of its possibilities. Its sensational promise is shudderingly great.

Now that Jan Kubelik has fallen in love with the beautiful Countess Marianne Csakysszel, the "soulfulness" which was said to have been lacking in his flitting because he had never experienced a "grand passion" should come into evidence the very next time he rosin his bow. Yet again we're up against a baffling proposition. Isn't this same soulfulness a sort of wistful yearning by nature? And should little Kubelik, happily married, be a prey to that unhappiness which means so much in the development of genius? The Kubelik situation just now is not encouraging from the artistic point of view.

The time for observing April Fools' Day is on the First of the month—not the Seventh. It is seriously to be hoped that the voters will observe the eternal fitness of things. Celebrate the Seventh as Good Citizens' Day by picking the best men of the House nominees, and electing the Democratic Council ticket. We shall surely suffer if we get our dates and our candidates mixed.

The great improvement in the appearance of St. Louis streets in consequence of the antislipping ordinance should not be followed by a relaxation of police vigilance. There have been few offending citizens hitherto. Let the public be careful, and the officers watchful.

RECENT COMMENT.

Following St. Louis's Example.

The hearing conducted yesterday by the District Commissioners on the question of the proposed antislipping ordinance developed the preponderant sentiment in favor of some such regulation. In support of the movement were ranged solid scientific opinions to the effect that the germs of disease are spread by means of human sputum, and that the germs of disease are not sufficient to overcome the assumption that the community, in demanding this departure by such an apparent majority of sentiment, in line with other cities, is willing to stand a little paternalism and to run the risk of possible partial non-enforcement, for the sake of the educational effect of the experiment.

The Irish Land Bill.

This is a bare outline of a plan whereby the Irish peasantry will at last come into its own, and the miserable tenants now existing a precarious living from fens and bogs will be enabled to become occupying owners of the arable acres hitherto held in lease and in possession of a practically alien gentry. If the plan shall be carried into execution—and there is every reason to believe that it will—the feud of centuries between Saxon and Celt will be ended and the complete reconciliation of Ireland will be at hand. The land question underlies all Irish troubles. There are other issues to be adjusted, but they are all of minor importance by comparison with this agrarian controversy, to grapple with which the British Government now for the first time has made an effort promising complete success. The Irish land-purchase bill is the most important measure that has been brought before a deliberative body in a quarter-century or more, and the debate of the same on its progress through the British Parliament will command the attention of the whole world.

Safeguarding the Children.

A St. Louis judge has recently taken a stand that should win for him the approbation of right feeling people all over the country. He has ruled that no children shall be permitted to remain in the courtroom during the progress of the divorce proceedings of their parents. The laxity in some courts on this question has been most reprehensible up to date. Children lose their ideals soon enough without having them ruthlessly brushed aside by contact with the frailties of their own parents. The minds of many people have been turned in this direction recently, by the examination of Marion Burdick as to the relations existing between her father and mother.

Truth Stranger Than Fiction.

The trouble with this drama at Buffalo, with its flirtations, assignments, conspiracies, divorce proceedings, murder and suicide, is that it is all so improbable and impossible. That is to say, that is what everybody would be saying about it if they saw it on the stage or read about it in a novel. Some time, perhaps, fiction may catch up with what goes on in real life nowadays. Then people won't be so apt to accuse the sensational novelists and dramatists of overdoing their plots and counterplots.

What's in a Name?

Indiana's Secretary Root says that the gift of a silver service to General Wood from a Havana gambling-house was "part of the expression of gratitude of the Cuban people toward the representative of the United States." Possibly it was, but in the wild Western capital of Indiana the gamblers call that sort of thing "rent." And, according to all reports, it is now paid up promptly.

Harder Than Film.

Dashaway: "You don't mean to say she flied you?" Cleverton: "She did, old man. That girl has the heart of a motorman."

SITE FOR MORNING CHORAL CLUBHOUSE

OFFERED BY MRS. JAMES L. BLAIR

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